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A look back: 1990 nonfarm employment

South Dakota nonfarm employment showed tremendous over-the-year job growth of 12,500 jobs. This is based on a comparison of annual average nonfarm employment levels from 1989 and 1990. The 12,500 job increase is the largest year-to-year employment increase recorded since the inception, in 1939, of the Current Employment Statistics Survey, on which nonfarm employment estimates are based. The only year-to-year job growth of comparable magnitude (11,700 jobs) occurred from 1983 to 1984, as South Dakota began to bounce back from the recession of the early 1980s.

This tremendous growth in the state appears to be different from the national scene. In a November speech, Bureau of Labor Statistics Commissioner Janet Norwood said of the nation's 1990 performance, "There really has been no job growth at all this year," explaining that average monthly increases in 1990 were about half what they were in 1988 and 1989.

South Dakota's growth of 12,500 jobs in 1990 brought nonfarm wage and salaried employment in the state to a level of 288,500. All private nonfarm industries and government showed employment growth with the exception of mining and transportation, communication and public utilities. The employment level in the mining industry maintained its age-old image of stability, while the transportation, communication and public utilities industry had a slight job loss from 1989.

Services serve South Dakota well in job growth

The services industry led all private industry groups in growth, with an increase of 4,200 jobs (or 6.2 percent) from 1989. This first place in job growth isn't too surprising, considering that the services industry accounts for one of every four nonfarm wage and salaried jobs. The two divisions that dominated job growth in the services industry were medical and health (1,400 jobs), and hotels and amusements (1,200 jobs).

Medical and health services growth can be attributed to a number of factors. A large portion of the growth was found specifically in hospitals, which added 900 jobs. Hospitals in the state, especially in South Dakota's more urban centers, have expanded to try to meet patient demand for the latest in new technology and to keep South Dakotans needing health care within the state. In many cases, this has meant that additional personnel were required for very specialized tasks which could not be taken on by existing staff.

The aging population, which understandably requires more medical care, is a factor in not only the hospital sector, but among the health services division as a whole. Another influencing factor in this division's job growth has been escalating health costs which force people to demand less expensive care through health maintenance organizations and outpatient facilities. More requirements for paperwork, imposed by government and private insurers, have also helped boost this employment level, with health care agencies needing staff to process records and insurance claims.

Part of the increase in the medical and health services division has also occurred among physicians' offices. That trend, too, is quite possibly tied to the 'specialization age' of medicine, with patients seeking the expertise of oncologists, heart specialists, podiatrists, and ear, nose and throat specialists, among others.

The division of hotels and amusements in the services industry has benefitted greatly since the legalization of gambling in 1989. This impact was especially noticed among the

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A clink, a clank, a job for Frank

amusement sector during 1990, when video lottery was introduced to South Dakotans. The firms which own, service and repair the video lottery machines fall within this sector. These firms needed additional workers to install, repair and maintain the many video lottery machines seen in establishments ranging from family restaurants and convenience stores to bars and truck stops throughout the state.

It appears as though the legalization of gambling has allowed the hotel business to 'cash in' on the job front as well, particularly in the Black Hills area. This sector of the services industry noted an increase of 600 jobs in 1990--twice the growth noted in each of the previous three years.

Automotive and miscellaneous repair services have enjoyed employment growth as 'quickie' auto service becomes more popular. Establishments which offer busy customers the convenience of fast lubes, oil changes, muffler installations and tune-ups have benefited in this age of hustle and bustle. Car washes, many of which now offer year-round, full car cleaning services, have also done well.

Social services increased 400 jobs to an employment level of 5,500 in 1990. Contributing to this growth has been the increasing popularity of day care centers among parents and children alike. Many parents seek the education and social interaction that day care centers offer their children, and the organized activities and companionship of playmates appeal to children. The increasing participation of women in the labor force has also increased demand for day care services.

The increase in residential care, which provides 24-hour year-round personal care, also helped boost the social service division's employment level. Examples of residential care facilities are group homes for delinquents, alcoholism and drug rehabilitation centers, and homes for the aged which provide incidental health care.

Membership organizations increased their employment level by 200 jobs from 1989 to 1990. Growth among civic, social and fraternal associations like YMCAs and YWCAs in this division of the services industry may be partially tied to the continuing fitness craze. In other cases, such as in Elks, Eagles and V.F.W. lodges, growth may again be tied to increasing popularity because of the availability of lottery machines.

The retail trade industry had a job gain of 3,100 jobs (or 5.7 percent) from 1989 to 1990. This industry comprises 20 percent (or one in five) of all nonfarm wage and salaried jobs. The opening of a new chain of department stores in the state in the latter part of 1990 gave this industry a shot in the arm, and boosted employment levels in the division of general merchandise, apparel and accessory stores to 10,300.

Eat, drink and . . . gamble?

Eating and drinking establishments added 1,600 jobs in 1990, bringing their employment level to 20,700. Again, part of the increase in this division can be attributed to gambling. You may be wondering **WHY** eating and drinking establishments? Video lottery has attracted more patrons to restaurants and bars in South Dakota, requiring some to add waiters, waitresses and other workers. As restaurants and bars in Deadwood became licensed for gambling and acquired gaming tables, they hired specially trained personnel, such as black jack dealers. Although limited to a rather small geographic area, the impact of the gambling in Deadwood has been substantial enough to affect statewide employment levels.

Like gambling's effect on the hotel business in South Dakota, its effect on this division has likely been even farther reaching than directly on the establishments which offer gaming, with its general draw of visitors to the area and the state. Busy lifestyles with more meals eaten away from home also continue to help create jobs in the eating and drinking establishment division of the retail trade industry.

Food store employment grew by 300 jobs, or 3.7 percent, from 1989 levels. Several new food stores opened for business in 1990, and several stores expanded their walls to accommodate shoppers with more selection and variety of food items and services.

Bikers hike employment

The fiftieth anniversary of the Sturgis bike rally may have helped boost employment in all areas of the retail trade industry, as temporary help was hired to accommodate the

hundreds of thousands of people who flocked to the western part of the state for the rally. Although this was a one-time, rather short-term event, the sheer volume of participants gave it substantial magnitude.

Manufacturing produces feather in South Dakota's cap

South Dakota performed strong during 1990 in manufacturing, which was one of the factors that pushed South Dakota ahead of the nation in a comparison of job growth. From 1989 to 1990, South Dakota manufacturing employment increased from 32,300 to 34,000, an increase of 1,700 jobs, or 5.3 percent. Over the same time period the nation lost 1.9 percent of its manufacturing jobs. Some South Dakota manufacturing firms added additional work shifts, which requires more personnel.

The high growth division of the manufacturing industry was durable goods, which captured 1,500 of the 1,700 jobs. Approximately 400+ jobs were created by firms manufacturing computers and computer parts. There were various manufacturing firms that were either new or expanded their business during 1990. Examples of some of the products manufactured by these businesses were: jewelry; farm machinery and equipment; metal doors; fabricated wood millwork; and photographic equipment and supplies. The nondurable goods division captured the remaining 200 jobs in the manufacturing industry. Some manufacturing firms that were new or expanded their business in nondurable goods manufacturing were those that produce fabricated textile products; plastics products; and apparel and other finished products.

The construction industry in South Dakota ranked fourth in job growth from 1989 to 1990, with the addition of 1,400 jobs. The special trade contractors sector gained 900 jobs; building construction 400 jobs; and highway and street 100 jobs. South Dakota started the first few months of 1990 with approximately 1,600 more construction workers than in 1989, not noting seasonal declines to the degree that is customary. This may be due to the 'open winter' that early 1990 brought, and may account for some of the vast annual average job increase in this industry. To illustrate the different types of construction activity occurring in all three sectors of the construction industry, a few examples of building and remodeling projects in 1990 are listed below. They are: convenience stores; car washes; churches; department stores; food stores; hotels/motels; community centers; shoe stores; office buildings; fast food and family dining restaurants; casinos; and hotel/convention centers. There were also 800 new housing units constructed on the Ellsworth Air Force Base in the western part of the state.

Census workers count up

Government employment increased 1,200 jobs from 1989 to 1990, compared to an increase of 600 from 1988 to 1989. The greater increase in 1990 may be largely attributed to the hiring of 1,200 census workers during the first half of 1990. Although the census only took place in April, these workers needed a training period prior to the census and wrap-up time after the initial census taking. Again, the sheer number of people involved impacted employment on an annual average basis.

The largest portion of the 300 job growth occurring in state education, within state government, may be attributed to the addition of student laborers/work study students. Due to increased enrollment in all of South Dakota's colleges and universities, additional faculty and graduate assistants were also hired.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry ranked sixth in job growth over the year, with the addition of 600 jobs. Half of this job growth occurred in nondepository institutions. Facing a great deal of competition, credit agencies are continually concentrating on expanding customer services to attract card users, which tends to be quite labor intensive. The remaining 300 jobs were distributed throughout other divisions of the industry.

The wholesale trade industry gained 500 jobs over the year. Wholesalers function as intermediaries, channeling goods between producers and retailers. Durable goods wholesalers (which channel such goods as lumber, electrical supplies and office equipment) gained 300 jobs, reaching an employment level of 8,700. The nondurable goods division (which involves the wholesale trade of such products as groceries, dairy products and gasoline and diesel fuel) added 200 jobs, reaching an employment level of 10,200.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1990 (1)				December 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,630,000	117,287,000	7,343,000	5.9(3)	123,998,000	117,698,000	6,300,000	5.1
South Dakota	355,700	344,400	11,300	3.2	354,300	341,100	13,200	3.7
Sioux Falls MSA	75,182	72,914	2,268	3.0	74,122	71,554	2,568	3.5
Rapid City MSA	38,514	37,378	1,136	2.9	39,797	38,005	1,792	4.5
Aurora	1,485	1,444	41	2.8	1,372	1,343	29	2.1
Beadle	9,011	8,778	233	2.6	8,919	8,658	261	2.9
Bennett	1,497	1,465	32	2.1	1,604	1,567	37	2.3
Bon Homme	3,395	3,330	65	1.9	3,379	3,325	54	1.6
Brookings	15,220	14,650	570	3.7	15,083	14,328	755	5.0
Brown	20,073	19,440	633	3.2	19,166	18,316	850	4.4
Brule	2,746	2,706	40	1.5	2,705	2,670	35	1.3
Buffalo	421	398	23	5.5	420	409	11	2.6
Butte	3,491	3,355	136	3.9	3,413	3,243	170	5.0
Campbell	1,101	1,052	49	4.5	1,097	1,034	63	5.7
Charles Mix	3,761	3,683	78	2.1	3,707	3,594	113	3.0
Clark	1,835	1,760	75	4.1	1,843	1,762	81	4.4
Clay	7,132	6,898	234	3.3	6,969	6,801	168	2.4
Codington	12,662	12,058	604	4.8	12,491	11,940	551	4.4
Corson	1,546	1,401	145	9.4	1,455	1,362	93	6.4
Custer	3,513	3,320	193	5.5	3,234	3,136	98	3.0
Davison	9,293	9,095	198	2.1	9,618	9,423	195	2.0
Day	3,123	2,998	125	4.0	3,294	3,140	154	4.7
Deuel	2,181	2,106	75	3.4	2,146	2,075	71	3.3
Dewey	1,949	1,847	102	5.2	2,085	1,966	119	5.7
Douglas	1,580	1,554	26	1.6	1,602	1,562	40	2.5
Edmunds	1,939	1,883	56	2.9	2,066	1,960	106	5.1
Fall River	3,130	3,009	121	3.9	3,330	3,222	108	3.2
Faulk	1,114	1,105	9	.8	1,221	1,195	26	2.1
Grant	4,019	3,895	124	3.1	4,286	4,133	153	3.6
Gregory	2,334	2,254	80	3.4	2,391	2,304	87	3.6
Haakon	1,159	1,149	10	.9	1,160	1,133	27	2.3
Hamlin	2,431	2,370	61	2.5	2,430	2,279	151	6.2
Hand	1,825	1,769	56	3.1	1,965	1,928	37	1.9
Hanson	1,354	1,319	35	2.6	1,533	1,497	36	2.3
Harding	802	781	21	2.6	804	795	9	1.1
Hughes	8,377	8,210	167	2.0	8,394	8,094	300	3.6
Hutchinson	3,968	3,876	92	2.3	4,224	4,065	159	3.8
Hyde	818	795	23	2.8	911	892	19	2.1
Jackson	1,577	1,529	48	3.0	1,564	1,514	50	3.2

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1990 (1)				December 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,112	1,089	23	2.1	1,134	1,123	11	1.0
Jones	611	573	38	6.2	603	567	36	6.0
Kingsbury	2,637	2,556	81	3.1	2,731	2,655	76	2.8
Lake	5,070	4,798	272	5.4	5,096	4,879	217	4.3
Lawrence	13,209	12,664	545	4.1	11,216	10,737	479	4.3
Lincoln	7,170	6,954	216	3.0	7,371	7,138	233	3.2
Lyman	1,449	1,376	73	5.0	1,489	1,455	34	2.3
McCook	2,712	2,639	73	2.7	2,857	2,761	96	3.4
McPherson	1,458	1,430	28	1.9	1,422	1,393	29	2.0
Marshall	2,136	2,078	58	2.7	2,397	2,264	133	5.5
Meade	9,601	9,304	297	3.1	8,800	8,391	409	4.6
Mellette	865	832	33	3.8	844	790	54	6.4
Miner	1,495	1,469	26	1.7	1,580	1,543	37	2.3
Minnehaha	75,182	72,914	2,268	3.0	74,122	71,554	2,568	3.5
Moody	3,028	2,935	93	3.1	3,192	3,080	112	3.5
Pennington	38,514	37,378	1,136	2.9	39,797	38,005	1,792	4.5
Perkins	2,244	2,177	67	3.0	2,384	2,348	36	1.5
Potter	1,360	1,332	28	2.1	1,413	1,394	19	1.3
Roberts	4,464	4,304	160	3.6	4,504	4,281	223	5.0
Sanborn	1,094	1,068	26	2.4	1,026	994	32	3.1
Shannon	2,423	2,328	95	3.9	2,161	2,068	93	4.3
Spink	3,528	3,458	70	2.0	3,540	3,432	108	3.1
Stanley	1,282	1,254	28	2.2	1,522	1,442	80	5.3
Sully	702	688	14	2.0	732	727	5	.7
Todd	2,493	2,408	85	3.4	2,782	2,629	153	5.5
Tripp	3,194	3,088	106	3.3	3,345	3,257	88	2.6
Turner	4,203	4,084	119	2.8	4,118	3,935	183	4.4
Union	5,987	5,698	289	4.8	5,224	4,944	280	5.4
Walworth	2,914	2,786	128	4.4	2,916	2,831	85	2.9
Yankton	10,562	10,354	208	2.0	11,018	10,796	222	2.0
Ziebach	1,138	1,109	29	2.5	1,083	1,047	36	3.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.1 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

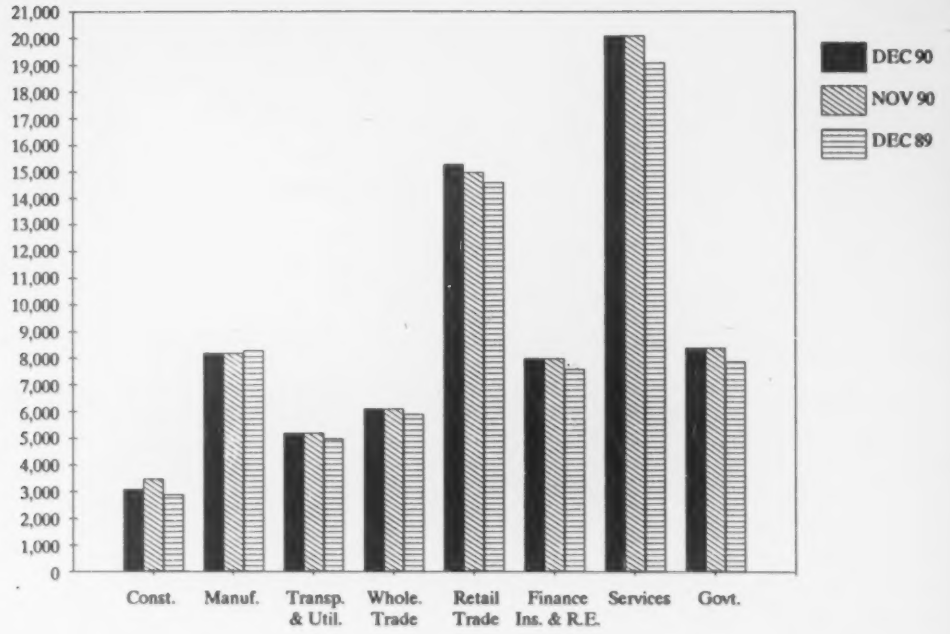
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	285,100	286,700	277,300	-.6	2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	220,700	222,400	213,900	-.8	3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	44,200	45,900	43,300	-3.7	2.1
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,600	.0	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	9,700	11,100	9,400	-12.6	3.2
MANUFACTURING	31,800	32,100	31,300	-.9	1.6
Durable Goods	18,000	18,100	17,800	-.6	1.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,500	10,600	10,600	-.9	-.9
Nondurable Goods	13,800	14,000	13,500	-1.4	2.2
Food & Kindred Products	7,300	7,300	7,300	.0	.0
Printing & Publishing	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	240,900	240,800	234,000	.0	2.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,100	14,000	13,300	.7	6.0
Transportation	8,600	8,500	8,000	1.2	7.5
Communication	3,200	3,100	3,100	3.2	3.2
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	76,400	76,400	74,200	.0	3.0
Wholesale Trade	18,600	18,700	18,500	-.5	.5
Durable Goods	8,600	8,600	8,600	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,100	9,900	-1.0	1.0
Retail Trade	57,800	57,700	55,700	.2	3.8
General Merchandise/Apparel	10,900	11,000	10,900	-.9	.0
Food Stores	9,100	9,100	8,900	.0	2.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,500	16,600	16,200	-.6	1.9
Finance	11,000	11,000	10,800	.0	1.9
Depository Institutions	6,100	6,100	5,900	.0	3.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,300	.0	-2.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,000	3,900	3,800	2.6	5.3
SERVICES	69,500	69,500	66,900	.0	3.9
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	8,200	8,300	7,200	-1.2	13.9
Personal and Business	8,100	8,300	8,000	-2.4	1.3
Medical and Health Services	26,700	26,500	25,800	.8	3.5
Hospitals	12,300	12,100	11,900	1.7	3.4
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,400	14,400	13,900	.0	3.6
Educational Services	5,800	5,800	5,600	.0	3.6
Social Services	5,500	5,400	5,300	1.9	3.8
Membership Organizations	8,100	8,000	8,100	1.3	.0
GOVERNMENT	64,400	64,300	63,400	.2	1.6
Federal	11,400	11,400	11,400	.0	.0
State	17,500	17,400	17,200	.6	1.7
State Education	8,800	8,700	8,600	1.1	2.3
Local	35,500	35,500	34,800	.0	2.0
Local Education	21,000	20,900	20,600	.5	1.9

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

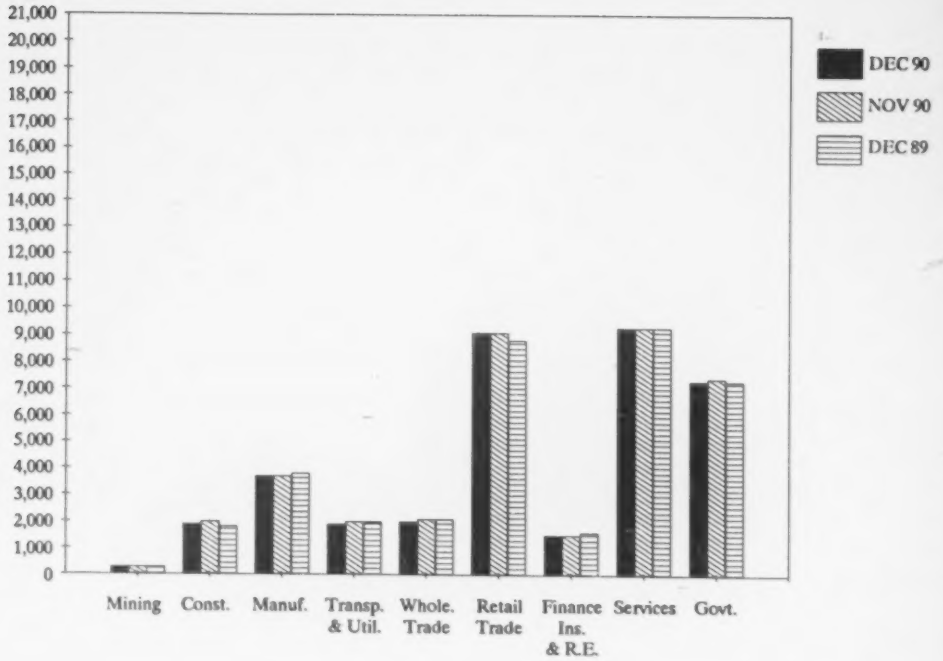


	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	74,500	74,500	71,400	.0	4.3
GOODS PRODUCING	11,400	11,700	11,300	-2.6	.9
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	3,500	2,900	-11.4	6.9
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,200	8,300	.0	-1.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	63,100	62,800	60,100	.5	5.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,200	5,200	5,000	.0	4.0
TRADE	21,400	21,100	20,500	1.4	4.4
Wholesale	6,100	6,100	5,900	.0	3.4
Retail	15,300	15,000	14,600	2.0	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,000	8,000	7,600	.0	5.3
SERVICES	20,100	20,100	19,100	.0	5.2
GOVERNMENT	8,400	8,400	7,900	.0	6.3

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,000	37,400	37,000	-1.1	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	5,900	6,000	5,900	-1.7	0.0
MINING	300	300	300	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,900	2,000	1,800	-5.0	5.6
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,700	3,800	0.0	-2.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	31,100	31,400	31,100	-1.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	2,000	2,000	-5.0	-5.0
TRADE	11,100	11,200	10,900	-0.9	1.8
Wholesale	2,000	2,100	2,100	-4.8	-4.8
Retail	9,100	9,100	8,800	0.0	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	0.0	-6.3
SERVICES	9,300	9,300	9,300	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,400	7,300	-1.4	0.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Total Private	183,500	184,900	177,900	33.2	32.5	32.5
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	43.0	43.4	39.5
Construction	7,700	9,000	7,300	38.1	39.3	34.6
Manufacturing	23,900	24,200	23,700	41.5	41.5	41.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,900	11,800	11,100	38.9	38.7	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67,200	67,100	65,000	30.6	29.8	30.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,400	12,300	36.1	34.4	35.5
Services	58,200	58,200	56,300	30.0	28.8	29.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Total Private	$268.26	$261.30	$250.90	$8.08	$8.04	$7.72
Mining	540.08	541.20	512.32	12.56	12.47	12.97
Construction	405.00	407.15	361.22	10.63	10.36	10.44
Manufacturing	360.22	355.24	344.01	8.68	8.56	8.37
Transportation & Public Utilities	425.96	425.70	429.46	10.95	11.00	11.04
Wholesale & Retail Trade	202.57	196.08	191.40	6.62	6.58	6.38
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	307.21	289.30	277.97	8.51	8.41	7.83
Services	238.20	225.50	213.59	7.94	7.83	7.34

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	5,900	5,900	6,000	45.2	45.5	43.1
Rapid City MSA	2,800	2,800	2,900	39.3	38.2	43.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	$409.51	$410.87	$361.18	$9.06	$9.03	$8.38
Rapid City MSA	376.10	360.99	401.62	9.57	9.45	9.34

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Sex, Total	2,375	1,439	2,782
Male	1,615	863	1,931
Female	760	576	851
Race, Total	2,375	1,439	2,782
White	2,181	1,283	2,514
Nonwhite	194	156	268
Age, Total	2,375	1,439	2,782
Under 45	1,736	1,063	2,041
Over 45	639	376	741
[2]Industry, Total	2,375	1,439	2,782
Mining	77	33	81
Construction	696	263	804
Manufacturing	540	338	778
Transportation & Public Utilities	79	64	115
Trade	419	309	398
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	49	41	59
Services	414	312	409
Government	101	79	138
[2]Occupation	2,375	1,439	2,782
Professional & Managerial	293	238	309
Clerical and Sales	332	256	303
Services	272	210	240
Processing	121	78	101
Machine Trade	89	68	102
Benchwork	157	100	363
Structural Work	746	315	955
Other	365	174	409
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,375	1,439	2,782
1-2 Weeks	560	330	621
3-4 Weeks	428	244	469
5-14 Weeks	950	567	1,055
15 Weeks & Over	437	298	637

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	2,787	1,813	2,966	53.7	-6.0
B. Weeks Compensated	9,149	6,287	10,643	45.5	-14.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$821,678	$616,626	$989,352	33.3	-16.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$47,674,623	$47,382,493	$44,128,744	0.6	8.0
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	5,329	6,782	4,586	-21.4	16.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,575	4,575	3,254	-21.9	9.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,366	10,455	8,645	-20.0	-3.2

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	December 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$73,682

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor & Management . . .

A tale of two workers

A janitor fills a bucket as he prepares to mop floors. The bucket holds approximately five gallons. Its total weight when filled is between 40 and 50 pounds. The faucet is over a floor drain that is surrounded by six-inch curb which prevents liquids from running all over the floor when poured into the drain. The curb necessitates lifting the full bucket at least six inches. The janitor stoops forward as he does. He feels a pop in his back and cannot straighten himself. He seeks help, and is taken to the doctor. His employer files a First Report of Injury with its worker's compensation insurance carrier.

In a nearby building, another janitor is performing the same function. Everything is the same, including the design of the floor drain, except the employer invested 20 dollars in some flexible pipe. This permits the janitor to fill his bucket outside of the curb surrounded by drain. Therefore, he does not have to lift after filling. He does not suffer a back injury and goes about his work.

What are the costs to the first employer? The injured worker's medical bills for the back injury will have to be paid. If he is disabled for seven consecutive days or more, he will receive two-thirds of his salary while disabled. If he has a permanent impairment as a result of the injury, he will also be entitled to compensation for that. This will probably cause the employer's worker's compensation insurance premiums to increase. There is another cast here that is immeasurable--the health of the worker.

For the second employer, prevention of the injury was relatively simple and inexpensive. That is typical of safety. An ounce of prevention can reap fantastic returns. Safety in the work place is the motto of the second employer.

If you have questions concerning worker's compensation, you should call the Division of Labor and Management at 773-3681.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	133.8	133.8	126.1	0.0	6.1
Industrial Production Index[2]	107.1	107.8	108.6	-0.6	-1.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$151,064	$151,635	$145,848	-0.4	3.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	987	1,127	1,273	-12.4	-22.5
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.00	10.00	10.50	0.00	-4.76

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

South Dakota Nonfarm Employment
1989 - 1990 Annual Averages

	1989	1990	Actual Change	Percent Change
Total	276,000	288,500	12,500	4.5
Mining	2,600	2,600	0	.0
Construction	10,300	11,700	1,400	13.6
Manufacturing	32,300	34,000	1,700	5.3
Transportation & Utilities	13,500	13,300	-200	-1.5
Wholesale Trade	18,400	18,900	500	2.7
Retail Trade	54,100	57,200	3,100	5.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	15,700	16,300	600	3.8
Services	67,500	71,700	4,200	6.2
Government	61,600	62,800	1,200	1.9